

Edmonton Bulletin

VOL. IV.

EDMONTON, N.W.T., SATURDAY, JANUARY 13th, 1883.

No. 11.

TELEGRAPHIC.

HUMBLDT, Jan. 12, 1883.

Col. Richardson passed east, bound for Ottawa, on the 9th.

Mr. Hardisty and party passed here for home on the 10th and expects to arrive at Edmonton on the 22nd.

Weather is very mild with very high wind from south-west. The thermometer now registers 48 degrees above and snow is going rapidly.

BATTLEFORD, January 12th, 1883.

Mrs. Stewart left for Edmonton on Dec. 29. Weather has been very mild and wind 30 miles per hour from south-west.

LOCAL.

NEURALGIA is still prevalent.

DANCE at Phillips' last night.

Smith has threshed 18,000 bushels to date.

No change to note in the markets this week.

Cox's threshing is at work on the St. Albert road.

Mrs. Col. Stewart and son arrived from Battleford on Friday.

Average attendance at the public school for the past week, 20.

DAN MACRAE saw two lynx on the river below the fort on Tuesday night.

The cut of lumber at the H.B.Co. saw mill last season was about 700,000 feet.

A long, narrow strip of the river is still open below the fort near the point.

W. Cox has 300 sacks of his Indian department flour contract on the way to Victoria.

W. Ross of Ft. Saskatchewan cut his foot severely with an axe on Friday of last week.

In a man says there's snow, now, can he be considered as meaning that there's no snow?

The chinook of Tuesday changed around to an east wind on Wednesday bringing a fall of snow.

One of Mr. Groat's boys killed a prairie wolf on Monday last with a rope while on horseback.

J. Kemp, of Ft. Saskatchewan, claims to get 100 lbs. of four from two bushels of his white Flie wheat.

J. A. MITCHELL, of the Indian department, is back for Victoria, where he is sub-agent, on Friday last.

SMITH threshed seventy bushels of wheat for Walter & Irvine in one hour on Wednesday afternoon last.

LARGE amounts of house logs and fence rails are being taken out in the Beaverhills for the Glover bar settlers.

H. S. VANCE, of the H.B.Co., left for Ft. Pitt on Thursday last. He expects to meet Mr. Hardisty and party there.

MAIL arrived from the east on Monday afternoon at two o'clock, bringing seven bags of mail matter but no express.

BUILDING operations which have been hampered by the cold of last week commenced again as briskly as usual on Monday last.

THE Manitoba Free Press now appears in a new dress and is by all odds the most beautifully printed newspaper in Canada.

ABOUT twenty sleighs loaded with provisions and other supplies for the Indian department left for Peace Hills farm on Wednesday last.

AN eighty foot street is being fenced through the centre of the Pritchard estate. It will extend from the main street to the last creek.

LARGE orders for garden seeds went east by last mail. Hope the mail service will not be let down just at the critical time of the spring.

THE directors of the agricultural society met on the 23rd inst., to formulate a constitution and by-laws for the guidance of the association.

THE cold weather of last week gradually melted away on Saturday, Sunday and Monday. On Monday night a chinook spring up which brought a little rain.

THE first of a series of penny readings, under the auspices of the literary club, will take place in the Masonic hall on Tuesday evening the 23rd inst.

H. VANCE complains that some horses running near his place at the Round lake have lately eaten a stack containing seven tons of hay belonging to him. He wants blood. There is great need of a pound in this district.

THE rats that broke away from their moorings at Edmonton during the high water last summer have been heard from. The Herald notes that quite an extensive business is being done by Battleford people in gathering the sag-lars where they have been lodged on sandbars and slands.

THE cold weather of last week did not prevent our door work. Even building operations were not suspended on work at which mittens could be used.

THE morning star is visible now when the weather is clear, about ten o'clock in the forenoon. Is it proper to say that the morning star is the planet Venus?

B. BEATRE, of Ft. Saskatchewan, has threshed most of his grain with a two horse tread mill and claims that it gives better satisfaction than the large threshers.

A RECENTLY dead mare, with a live foal near her was noticed close to the road at the Horse hill last Saturday. Parties having horses running in that locality had better investigate.

LARGE numbers of horses are wintering out in the vicinity of the Horse hill, and doing well. Small bands are doing well on the Stony plain and on the road to Lac Ste. Anne.

THE south siders had given up hopes of the threshing machines getting to them and were threshing their grain out with horses, until Smith went across on Tuesday. They will have a threshing of their own next year or just.

WORD has been received by the H.B.Co. here to build and have complete by the opening of navigation a scow 12 feet wide by 50 feet long to be used for dredging the Saskatchewan next summer between Edmonton and the Forks.

THE Saturday morning last the BULLETIN contained an advertisement of a lost logging chain. Information of its whereabouts was lodged at the office by two o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. Moral—advertise in the BULLETIN.

J. LAMOREAUX has arranged for the purchase of a Waterloo grist mill to be set up at Ft. Saskatchewan next summer. The purchase was made in Winnipeg and Mr. Lamoreaux has gone to Ontario to arrange details with the manufacturer.

ARRANGEMENTS will be completed during the coming week by which telegraphic messages will be forwarded between Humboldt and Touchwood mills by a carrier who will make a round trip each week until the missing link is completed in the spring.

W. G. ROSS, of Ft. Saskatchewan, left a horse and sleigh standing at Macdonald & Co's door for a few minutes on Monday evening and when he came out again they were gone. He searched all Tuesday without success and had not found them at last account.

MAIL left for the east on Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock. It took away fifty-seven registered letters, 35-five were for Winnipeg, eight registered parcels and about eight hundred and twenty ordinary letters. Here is the list for an office at the utmost limit of the land of pemmican and shaganagai, the home of the coyote and the buffalo?

A COPY of the Montreal Gazette arrived by last mail in which an item was marked, which stated that in future a weekly mail would be run to Prince Albert and Edmonton. The item did not say how far in the future the weekly mail was. We will congratulate ourselves and compliment the post office department when we see the mail spoken of—and it is running on time.

THE first three numbers of the Prince Albert Times came to hand by last mail. Number one bears date of Nov. 1st. It is a six page paper with five columns to a page, published weekly at \$2.50 per year. Spink & Maveety are the publishers and Fitzgerald Cochrane is the printer. It is very well written and has good advertising patronage. The Prince Albert people ought to be proud of it.

WHEN Smith started south on his threshing at J. Ashen's place, set aside, at noon yesterday, he found that the cylinder of the engine was cracked and useless. Water had probably leaked in during the night and having frozen did the damage. This left the machine out until a new cylinder can be procured next summer. Luck is against the south siders. Walter and Irvine are the only parties threshing out by the machine. They had 440 bushels of grain.

LATE on Wednesday night last, as J. Coleman was driving home, between S. D. Mulkin's office and Macdonald & Co's store, he saw a coyote following his sleigh quite closely. He turned around and drove to Mr. Mulkin's office—the coyote following him—and shot the animal. He had no gun but both men went out and the coyote stood watching them about twenty yards off, as little frightened as a dog would have been. Edmonton people are not very great hunters or they would be able to keep the wolf from the door better than at last.

EVIDENCE was taken on Friday last in Hambley & Bleeker's office by Mr. Deane, D.L.S., in regard to the line between the Pritchard and Robertson & McGill estates in town and also in regard to the right to the claim of W. Humblerstone. The attempt is being made to shift the east line of the Pritchard estate some forty-seven feet further east than where Mr. Deane surveyed it last summer, and to establish the right of Humblerstone to a claim which would take in a part of the old Sinclair & McLeod estates. Messrs. Bleeker & Hambley are solicitors for Pritchard and Humblerstone.

MR. JAMES TURNER, of Hamilton, took some specimens of coal and iron stone with him to Ontario when he left Edmonton last summer with a view to having an analysis of both made. The analysis of the coal was made by the Steel Company of Canada, of London, Ont. N.S., and the report is as follows: "Water 17.76, ash 4.40, volatile matter 28.23, fixed carbon 49.60. By slow coking 23.38 parts of volatile matter were produced, and 35.83 fixed carbon. The volatile is quite heavy; exclusive from that, however, the ash is indeed very small, as compared to Pictou or Spirit that is made. The volatile is not very high—no as high as desirable to make it a good cooking coal. It must be a very good steam coal if it holds out in size. Altogether, we would say it is a very fine coal, and if in sufficient quantity or thickness of vein and suitable angle should be very valuable property." The coal specimen analyzed was taken out of Ross' drift opposite town, two years ago and had lain out of sight ever since.

THE continuing exposure to the weather may have been the cause of their being a smaller quantity of volatile matter in it than was desirable. The ironstone analyzed was taken from the same vicinity and was analyzed in the same place as the coal. The report is as follows: "Iron stone 28.23. The crystals are of ironite and a carbide ironite. I would not consider it a desirable iron ore as the amount of metallic iron is very small." As this specimen was only a detached boulder near the surface of the ground not much could be expected of it, but solid specimens of the same kind to exist within fifteen miles up the river and specimens from there would probably give a better showing. It is now beyond our power to have always thought that iron ore is really such, and this point being settled satisfactorily it is in order to discover a good vein of it. Once this is done the prosperity and progress of Edmonton is assured.

D. McLEOD arrived on Thursday night. He left Red Deer for the 10th of December with a train of 15 sleighs, 35 carts and 2 wagons. Ad McPherson followed with 26 sleighs, Savard and Ledorost with 3 sleighs and 15 carts, and E. M. Juncus with a threshing machine on wheels. All travelled together.

McLeod left his oxen at the forks to be wintered. Before the party left the forks there had been mild weather sufficient to lessen the depth of the snow considerably, and they made thirty or forty miles out on the plains without difficulty. After that time the snow was about eight inches deep, with a very hard crust and travelling was most difficult.

The hillsides were bare or but slightly covered with snow, however, and this allowed the horses to get foot. McPherson had a quantity of grain for his horses but the supply was not before long. McLeod's men in the sleds down had each used wood at different places along the road and this came in good use on the return trip but the other parties had what they brought with them, and as there was no wood in the country through which they were travelling, the situation was not pleasant.

It came in from there light, and fresh horses brought the five sleigh loads in for Brown & Curry on Friday afternoon. All the freighters left a large part of their loads at the forks. Fresh horses and sleighs with grain will be sent out from here to meet the freight. The snow in the wooded country is about eighteen inches deep.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND.—On Main street, near A. Macdonald & Co's store, a large muffler. Owner can have it by calling at this office and paying for this advertisement.

ALL PARTIES indebted to the late firm of Haley & Co. are notified to pay their accounts due said firm to us without delay. No other parties have any right to receive payment of the said BLECKER & HAMBLEY, agents for Robt. Young.

1000 REWARD.—Lost from my premises about the middle of December last, a white and red cow about seven years old with short horns, Montana brand not very plain. Also two yearling steers, one dark red and the other red and white, branded "J.S.N." but the brand might not show. All in good condition when last seen. Any person bringing the above animals to my place or to Norris & Carey's store will receive the above reward. J. NOBIS.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the parliament of Canada for an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of laying a cable and working a line of railway from a point on the coast of the Pacific ocean, at or in the vicinity of Fort Simpson, to some point on the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, with power to build bridges across any rivers or streams on its route. Winnipeg, 22nd November, 1882. MACDONALD & TUPPER, Solicitors for applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made at the next session of the parliament of Canada for an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of laying a cable and building a telegraph line from some point on the west coast of Ireland or Scotland, by the Straits of Hudson's straits, Hudson's bay, Fort Churchill, Athabasca lake and the Peace river, to some point on the coast of the Pacific ocean in the vicinity of Fort Simpson, with power to extend thence north-westerly to a point of junction with the Russian telegraph system at Winnipeg, 22nd November, 1882. MACDONALD & TUPPER, Solicitors for applicants.

ALL PERSONS having claims or demands against the estate, personal estate and real estate, of the late William James McLeod, N.W.T., farmer, who died on the 2nd day of July, 1882, and estate, and of whose personal estate and effects letters of administration were granted by Hugh Richardson, Esquire, one of Her Majesty's stipendiary magistrates in and for the said territories, to Arthur D. Patton of Edmonton, are hereby required to send in full particulars of their claims and demands to the said administrator, at Edmonton, on or before the first day of May, A.D. 1883; and notice is hereby given that after that date I will proceed to distribute assets of the deceased among the parties entitled, having regard only to the claims I shall then have had notice, and I will not be liable for the assets or proceeds thereof so distributed to any person of whose debt or claim I shall not then have had notice.—Dated at Edmonton, N.W.T., this 10th day of January, A.D. 1883. ARTHUR D. PATTON, Administrator.

NOTICES.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I have taken as a homestead and pre-emption the west half of section eight, township fifty-five, range twenty-two west. J. A. BELLEN.

CAME to my premises two weeks ago, two brown heifers two years old. The owner is requested to pay charges and take them away. DONALD ROSS.—Edmonton Hotel, Jan. 6th, 1883.

500 REWARD.—The above reward will be paid for information that will lead to the recovery of the person or persons who lately broke the stained glass window in the Methodist church.

NOTICE.—On the 22nd ult., I took as a homestead and pre-emption the last section immediately south of that occupied by the Rev. Canon Newton (the Hermitage) and adjoining the river.

Notice is hereby given that all parties are warned against having any horses taken in brand in their possession unless authorized in writing by a proper officer of the Department of the Interior. E. DEVILLE, Chief Inspector of Government Surveys.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

Is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton.

SUBSCRIPTION.—One Dollar for Three Months (thirteen issues).

ADVERTISING RATES.—Standing Advertisements, Fifty Cents a Line per quarter (thirteen issues); Transient Advertisements, Five Cents a Line each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than One Dollar.

The best facilities for Job Printing in the North-West.

OLIVER & DUNLOP,
Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JAN. 13, 1883.

SEED GRAIN.

Now that the threshing is nearly over it is quite apparent that while the sample of the grain raised this season cannot be surpassed, the yield is anything but satisfactory in a majority of cases. The bad quality of the seed sown is blamed for this, as wherever good seed was sown good returns have been received. It is well known in all countries that in order to get good crops, good seed must be put in the ground, yet last spring most of the farmers disregarded this first principle of agriculture and sowed seed which could not be expected to return a crop, and the only wonder in many cases now is that any crop was reaped at all. It is true that last spring it was extremely difficult to get good seed of either wheat or oats owing to the partial failure of the previous year. The price of suitable grain was very high and many who needed better seed than they had themselves preferred to use their own trash instead of paying the high price demanded for the good grain. Many had an idea that as long as the shape of the grain was there it would grow and if it grew that was all that was required. The experience of the past season has shown this to be a very great mistake, especially in the case of oats. Some fields were sown with oats in which the plants came above the ground and then withered away, there not being substance enough in the grain to supply the young plant with life until the time arrived for it to send out roots of its own. This did not occur with the wheat. Whatever sprouted grew, but a great deal of it did not sprout and the space which it should have occupied was promptly taken by weeds, which thus got an opportunity to choke down the grain that was growing, and which was not growing as vigorously as if it had started from good strong seed. The rich soil and damp climate of this region is peculiarly adapted for the growth of weeds and this fact should be taken account of in all farming operations. Had the seed been good every grain would have grown, and grown quickly, for the same soil and climate that will produce weeds will produce grain, and the weeds not the grain would have been choked. For this reason if for no other good seed should be procured whenever possible, no matter what the price.

Not only was the seed sown of poor quality but the varieties were none of the best. The first oat seed sown here was brought five or six years ago from Montana to supply the horses of the mounted police at Ft. Saskatchewan, and was of a poor quality and of a poor kind. Of course when planted the oats grew and flourished, but there can be no doubt that had the seed been of a better quality the returns would have been more satisfactory. It may be remarked that as grain sown for a number of years on the same soil, has a tendency to fail in its better qualities any seed of which only a small quantity is procured at first must be almost run out by the time it has increased sufficiently to supply the district, as the soil is of the same or a very similar character all over. Last spring Mr. G. Blake sowed a small quantity of potato and black Tartary oats, which gave a remarkable return in regard to quantity and a sample altogether superior to that sown. This experiment goes far to prove that the seed, not the producing qualities of the soil, are at fault in not giving good returns.

The principal wheat grown is the red club which has proved itself to be very hardy and an early ripening grain, but it does not give a large yield per acre, seldom going over thirty bushels, it is hard to grind, being very flinty, and does not give a large quantity or an extra fine quality of flour. Such as it is, however, it is the best wheat we have at present,

and as long as we have no better kind we cannot expect to get the returns that the richness of the soil would warrant us in expecting. Of course there are plenty of kinds that yield better and give better flour than the club, but we must have a kind that will ripen early, for although last season all kinds ripened well, during the two years before the club ripened the earliest and was consequently the best wheat. If all the wheat in the country were really club wheat we would not be so badly off, for we would have something to work on while experimenting for a better variety, but it is a fact that the greater part of the wheat in this district is so mixed with barley as to be utterly unfitted for making a good quality of flour out of it. Barley indeed is the worst weed with which the wheat grower has to contend, for once the barley gets in it is only a matter of time and a very short time when his crop will be more barley than wheat. No fanning mill or even smut machine has yet been devised that will take all the small grains of barley out of the wheat, they are of so nearly the same size and weight as the more valuable grain and the amount that is left in prevents flour made from it being of first class quality, or if used as seed of course the more prolific grain gives the largest return, and the result is that the wheat is still more unfit for either seed or flour the next year. The wild buckwheat is probably the next most troublesome weed after barley, as its grain injures the quality of the flour greatly, but by putting on a good draught a good smutter will take the most of it out. The wild oat is also very troublesome here, but does not injure the quality of wheat flour as much as barley or buckwheat as the smutter will take most of it out, and there is very little substance in the grain to injure anything. The wild oat principally injures the crop in its growth, the ground getting so infested with it as to choke down the good grain. Another trouble here is smut in the grain. The cause of this is not known and neither has any method been found by which it can be prevented. Every year a great deal of the producing power of the soil is wasted in growing smut and this smut injures the color and consequently the commercial value of flour made from the grain. Whatever is the cause of smut there can be no doubt that it does not mend the matter to sow seed inclined to that disease year after year.

As long as there is no necessity of finding an outside market for our flour there is less necessity for attention being paid to the raising of good, clean and prolific wheat. The immense distance of this settlement from other points which produce a surplus of flour, and high rates of freight, act as a protective tariff to the farmer here and enables him to sell an inferior quality of flour at a rate so much lower than imported flour of good quality can be sold for as to make up for the difference in quality. But when means of travel are improved and freight rates thereby lowered to such a point as to admit of flour being brought in cheaply, the native article if of no better quality than the present average of the country will not be saleable except at figures that would be ruinously low if at all. It will not be many years before this district will raise a surplus of grain, and in order to dispose of it a market will have to be found outside. In that case it will have to compete with the products of other regions and no matter how great the quantity that we raise, if it will not compare in quality with the products of other places we cannot make sales and the farmer here will be restricted to his home market which means very low prices as soon as that market is supplied. Every bushel of grain or sack of flour sent to other places is so much money or money's worth brought to Edmonton and by having grain which we can exchange for cash we have always a means of bringing money into circulation and producing general prosperity such as we cannot have if our grain is not saleable. All around us is country to which immigration will be flowing in a very few years and there will be a good demand for flour and seed such as this district is capable of supplying, but if when that time comes we are not prepared to take advantage of the opportunity by having good flour and good seed to sell, other places not so well situated will receive the benefit that should fall to us. South of us, in the Bow river and Macleod districts, is a large and rapidly increasing population, raising

little or no grain of any kind and supplied with flour from Minneapolis and St. Louis, hundreds of miles off, while we at their door almost, do not sell them a pound. It is true that so far we have had none to sell but if we had they would not buy because we cannot at present supply them with the article they want. In another year the railway from the east will be there, and by reason of cheaper railroad freights all chance of us supplying that country is cut off until such times as a road is built from there to Edmonton. Had we any surplus we could dispose of it whether good or bad in the Peace river and Athabasca districts at present and for a few years in future, but as freight rates are lowered it will be more possible to take in flour from a long distance cheaply, and we cannot expect even the Indians to use bad flour if they can get good.

It seems a little early in the day to talk of finding an outside market for grain when we have never raised enough for home consumption yet, but progress is swift in this country and it is not a bit too soon to prepare for a condition of things which is certain to exist before long. First, we want to raise enough grain to supply the home demand and second, a quality that will sell in any market. To attain these ends the improvement of the seed is the first thing to be looked to. We have a soil and climate that produce a growth unsurpassed in the world, but this very fact shows that the conditions are different here from what they are elsewhere, and that different methods are needed to produce the best results. This being the case it is a duty that every farmer owes to himself and to the district, whose mainstay he is, to find out ways and means of producing these best results from his labor. Every farmer should take the matter up with interest. Let each one procure whatever seed he thinks best and raise it in his own way, always with an effort towards making the most of it, and it will not be many years before the best varieties and the best methods of cultivation will be discovered. There can be no doubt that this result would pay a thousand fold for all the trouble and expense entailed in obtaining it. We have the soil and climate necessary to raise good grain and plenty of it as proven by samples raised in all parts of the district, all that is necessary is to bring the general crop up to the level of the present samples.

LAST winter it was announced that the Saskatchewan mail contractors were prepared to forward express matter to and from all points along their route. On the strength of this assurance a large amount of express has been sent at different times and up to last fall it always got through some way. Since then, however, the express service has been a dismal failure as far as Edmonton was concerned. Whether the failure arises from the unwillingness or inability of the contractors to carry express matter or from the thick-headedness of the agents of the Dominion express company along the railway line, it is impossible to say, but a little explanation from either one or the other or both would be some satisfaction to people here. It is only fair to the contractors to say that when they carried the mail clear from Winnipeg or Brandon, if express matter was started it came through, although sometimes it took a good while. Since the railway began to carry express beyond Brandon the trouble has commenced. Ever since last fall parties here to whom express matter was consigned have been receiving notices from Broadview, Indian Head, Capel and other stations stating that certain parcels were lying there for them and requesting them to call and take them away after paying certain charges. The idea of writing from Capel to a person at Edmonton, asking him to call and take his parcel away is altogether too good, and displays a profundity of ignorance of geography on the part of the express agent that is simply sublime. Occasionally these parcels have worked their way through, but in a great majority of cases they have not, and both consigners and consignees are consequently out. The question is do the express agents at Broadview, Indian Head and Capel know that there is an express line running to Edmonton? If they do not, the mail contractors should inform them of the fact, that is if they desire to do express business, and if they do not so desire they should inform the public that such is the

case. It may be said that it is the consigners' fault in not addressing the parcels properly, but this is impossible because it is the business of the agent at the shipping point to know whether a parcel taken charge of by the company can be delivered at the point to which it is addressed or not, and to be informed as to the means of getting it there. What we want is that express matter taken in charge by the express company be delivered at its destination within a reasonable time, or if this cannot be done that it be not taken at all. The rates charged are such that we are under no compliment for the service, and when we pay these rates we want the service performed. It is a fact that an ox can walk from here to Winnipeg in less time than it has frequently taken express matter to come through.

The National Policy has proved a conspicuous failure in Prince Edward Island. There are no manufactures there of any importance, and the limited market presents no inducement for their establishment as compared with those held out by other parts of the Dominion.

The extra expenditure for Ireland will be £450,000 for the police and £150,000 for the land courts.

McNICHOL & CHAMBERLAYNE,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN,

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Haly's old store, east of the fort.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE.

STUART D. MULKINS,

Sole agent in Edmonton for the sale of lots on the

ROBERTSON & MCGINN PROPERTY, Lot No. 12, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & McLEOD PROPERTY, Lot No. 14, Edmonton;

MACDONALD & LAMOREAUX PROPERTY, City of Saskatchewan.

Plans may be seen at my office.

Terms easy.

Office Lot 37, Block 2, Robertson & McGinn estate.

JOHN A. McDougall & CO.

Mr. John A. McDougall has just returned from the east where he has selected from the best markets a first-class, large, assorted stock of General Merchandise, comprising

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES
HARDWARE,

And a large assortment of

HARNESS.

Notwithstanding the high rate of freight we hope to be able to offer the public the above goods at

BOTTOM FIGURES,

And as there is a great scarcity of goods we would respectfully ask the public to

GIVE US AN EARLY CALL,

Inspect and judge for themselves if we have not the

BEST SELECTION OF GOODS FOR THE
GREAT NORTH-WEST

That has ever been brought into the country for the money.

Goods will be here the first week in the new year.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Edmonton agricultural society was held in the school house on Wednesday evening last. There was a comparatively small attendance, only about forty persons being present, owing partly to short notice having been given and partly to the meeting being held in the evening, which hindered many parties at a distance from attending.

The president of the society, Mr. D. Maloney, took the chair, and explained that the object of the meeting was to give the present officers an opportunity to lay their annual statement before the society for approval or otherwise, and for the meeting to elect their successors to office.

The secretary, W. Stiff, then read the report in a condensed form, detailing the proceedings of the society, which coincided with the accounts that appeared from time to time in the BULLETIN. The financial statement was read as follows: Receipts—Subscriptions paid in \$304, collected at door \$12, total \$316. Expenditures—Paid as prize money \$227.75, printing account \$22.50, paid Norman McKav \$2, paid for scrubbing hall \$1, total \$253.25. Balance in treasurer's hands \$62.75. The report was adopted without discussion.

After some discussion on the matter Mr. McCauley stated that Messrs. A. Taylor, W. S. Robertson and himself had been appointed a committee to look up a suitable piece of land for the uses of the society; that they picked on a piece on the H.B.Co. reserve and Mr. Taylor had written to Mr. Brydges, H.B. Co. land agent, on the subject of procuring it but no answer had been received yet.

It was decided that the president should leave the chair and that the meeting should elect a chairman and secretary of its own who would conduct the business during the election of officers which was to take place. A vote of thanks to the old board of officers was moved by D. Ross and carried unanimously.

Mr. D. Ross was elected chairman of the meeting and Mr. W. Stiff secretary. The chairman asked that the elections of officers be proceeded with.

M. McCauley proposed that before the election commenced all present who desired to be members of the association should put down their names on a list prepared for the purpose with the amount that each intended to contribute and that only those who did so should be allowed to vote. He thought that the old association was broken up at that meeting or why did the president leave the chair? The association had to be formed over again.

D. Maloney and M. McLeod took a similar view of the case.

Rev. Mr. Baird did not agree with Mr. McCauley. He thought that the retiring of the officers did not break up the association. He thought that the membership was for a year and that as the year was not yet up since the subscriptions had been paid, all who had been members were entitled to vote. He did not think that it was necessary that the president should retire from the chair.

D. Maloney agreed with Mr. Baird that he was not compelled to retire from the chair as he and the rest of the board held office until their successors were appointed, but it was done on account of appearances so that there could be no suspicion against them of influencing the election in their own favor in case any of them should be proposed for re-election. It was the easiest way to raise funds for the society. It was not a fair shake to allow a man to vote twice on the one subscription.

Mr. McCauley said he did not consider it necessary to pay the money to-night. Those who put down their names for any amount would of course pay it. A man who had been a member last year might not desire to become one this year and he would not care who was elected as his money would not be invested.

Considerable further discussion occurred in which Messrs. M. McLeod, R. Vance, Jas. McDonald, W. Stiff, A. Dunlop, Rev. Mr. Baird, the chairman and others took part. Finally it was moved by Mr. McCauley and seconded by D. Maloney that a subscription list be opened, that one dollar be the membership fee, and that every man subscribing a dollar or over have a right to vote at the election of officers. Carried.

A list was then opened and thirty-five names put down, the amount subscribed being \$140.

A motion to elect the officers by ballot was carried over an amendment in favor of open voting by a majority of nine.

M. McCauley was nominated for president by Jas. McDonald, seconded by D. Maloney, and elected by acclamation.

For 1st vice-president E. Brousseau, M. McLeod, H. Goodridge, A. Cameron, G. A. Simpson and J. Reid were nominated. At the first ballot E. Brousseau received seventeen votes, a majority of all cast, and was consequently declared elected.

Before the nominations for 2nd vice-president were taken a discussion arose as to whether a person not a member was eligible for election as an officer of the society. The dispute was settled by those who desired to nominate parties who were not present put-

ting down their names and becoming responsible for the membership fees.

R. Belcher of Ft. Saskatchewan and T. Henderson of Little Mountain were nominated for 2nd vice-president, and Mr. Belcher was elected by a vote of twenty-three to nine.

W. Stiff was re-elected secretary-treasurer by acclamation.

For the board of directors of seven members twenty-two names were proposed and a great deal of discussion took place as to the easiest way to make the selection. It was finally proposed by Rev. Mr. Baird and agreed to that the names should be written on the blackboard with a number attached, and that each voter should put the seven numbers that he might choose on his ballot paper, that when the count was made the seven who had received the highest number of votes should be declared elected. When the count was made it was found that Messrs. D. Ross, G. Long, J. Coleman, C. Stewart, S. D. Mulkins, A. D. Patton and F. Lamoreaux had been elected.

Messrs. J. A. McDougall and A. Dunlop were proposed as auditors and elected by acclamation.

A. Taylor explained that besides having written to C. J. Brydges requesting to purchase a piece of land from the H.B.Co., as mentioned by Mr. McCauley, he had spoken to one of the town site proprietors on the same subject and found that a block of 36 lots could be procured near Rat creek for something less than \$25 a lot. No further action had been taken.

Mr. A. Taylor thought that a constitution and by-laws for the association should be adopted at this meeting. At present we had nothing to guide us but our common sense and what the members knew about such things in Manitoba and Ontario.

Mr. McCauley thought the directors had been elected to manage the affairs of the association and that it was out of order for the meeting to make rules for them.

Considerable discussion took place, and a copy of the by-laws of the provincial agricultural and industrial association of Manitoba was produced by Mr. Dunlop and a portion read by the chairman for the information of those present. Further discussion ensued and as the hour was getting late the meeting had partly dispersed and the chairman left his place before any action was taken. At last however order was restored again, and it was moved and carried that the president, first and second vice-presidents and the board of directors constitute a committee to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the association, to be submitted to a general meeting for approval; the meeting to be called as soon as possible after the committee have prepared the proposed constitution and by-laws.

PIGEON LAKE.

R. McKernan arrived from Pigeon lake on Monday last, three days travelling with oxen, with 1,200 fish, 1,000 being for the Indian Department, J. Rowland came in with 500 and W. Rowland with 400 at the same time.

The price of fish at the lake is \$4 per hundred, and the Indians are not anxious to sell. The only article that they care to sell for is moose or ox leather as they have nothing of which to make moccasins.

The fishery at Pigeon lake is not as good this season as in former years.

The average daily catch is about 500, which will fall far short of supplying Edmonton and vicinity as at other seasons.

At least two thirds of the Indians that usually winter at the lake are still out hunting owing to large game being plentiful.

THE following is vouched for by Mr. W. E. Traill of Slave lake. In the winter before last, sometime after New Year, a very ferocious timber wolf was noticed around the Slave lake settlement. On several occasions he came in amongst the houses and tents and killed train dogs belonging to the people. At last he was shot and was found to be very fat, an unusual thing for a wolf. He was opened for some reason or other and inside his belly, between the intestines and the flesh, was found a large, live black snake, a kind which do not inhabit that part of the country. About the same time one of the dogs was noticed to be fat and savage, and having been killed the Indians proposed to eat him. On opening him a live garter snake was found in him in the same place as the black snake was found in the wolf. And again, about the same time a case was reported from one of the outlying fishing lakes of a dog which on being killed was found to contain a live garter snake. Although the cases are very strange there can be no doubt about their being facts.

As Indian at Lesser Slave lake, named Ap-sa-sin (small) is said to be a great eater even in this land of good appetites. Many accounts are given of his feats in this line. He is a first class hunter, especially after beaver, and has been known on killing two of these animals—an old one and a young one—to take the young one first and partly cook it, eating that one while he prepared the other in good style, and pick the bones of the latter before he let up. Two such animals would weigh about 50 pounds. Naturally provisions are scarce and dear in that country.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. WILSON, Physician, Surgeon, &c. Office first building west of school house, block 6, H.B.Co. reserve, Edmonton.

DR. MUNRO, late House Surgeon Winnipeg General Hospital. Office first door west of Bulletin building, Main street, Edmonton.

JOHN B. McKILLIGAN, Land Broker, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Commissioner in B.R., etc. Office, 366 Main street, Winnipeg.

BLEECKER & HAMBLY, Barristers, Notaries Public, Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Manitoba and Ontario. Office in Villiers & Peacock's old store, Main street, Edmonton.

STUART D. MULKINS, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Coal Claims and Timber Limits located, and general information afforded on application. Thirteen years experience in Manitoba and the North-West. Office first door east of Jasper House, Main street, Edmonton, N.W.T.

WM. STIFF, Real Estate Agent, Accountant and Conveyancer. Property bought and sold on commission, accounts collected, estates managed for non-residents, information furnished to intending settlers. All correspondence promptly attended to. Office in Masonic Hall building, Main st., Edmonton.

BUSINESS.

WOELFLE & BURTON, Carpenters and Contractors. Estimates given. Doors, sash, etc., made to order.

JAMES ROSS, Tinsmith, manufacturer of all kinds of tin, sheet iron and copper wares. Shop on Jasper Avenue, in rear of Methodist Church, Edmonton.

SANDERSON & LOOBY, General Blacksmiths. Horseshoeing a specialty. All kinds of repairing done neatly and quickly. Shop on Main street, Edmonton.

ROBT. D. RICHARDSON, wholesale and retail Bookseller, Stationer, Blank Book Manufacturer and Fine Job Printer. The corner next the post office, Winnipeg.

HEIMINCK'S STORE, City of Saskatchewan. Goods in endless variety and at lowest prices. Grain and furs taken in exchange at cash rates.

X. ST. JEAN, Cabinet Maker, and dealer in all kinds of household furniture. A lot of bedsteads, washstands, chairs, tables, etc., now on hand. Steam factory, Main st., Edmonton.

MULHOLLAND BROS., Hardware Merchants, and dealers in builders' supplies, mill supplies, belting, lace leather, oils and stoves. Agents for the Washburne Manufacturing Co's galvanized steel barbed fence wire. 323 Main street, Winnipeg.

BANNATYNE & CO., successors to A. G. B. Bannatyne, Wholesale Grocers, and dealers in provisions, wines and liquors. Special attention given to packing goods for the North-West. 383 Main street, Winnipeg.—A. R. J. Bannatyne, Andrew Strang.

JAMES McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Everything done with neatness and despatch. Office and shop, Main st., Edmonton.

CLARKSON & TOLHURST, Merchant Tailors and Gentlemen's Outfitters. A choice assortment of Scotch and English Tweeds always on hand. All orders by mail, accompanied by remittance, will receive prompt attention. No. 253 Main street, Winnipeg.

STALKER & HUTCHINGS, wholesale and retail Dealers in and Manufacturers of Horse Clothing, Harness and Saddlery. Special attention paid to orders from the North-West. Wholesale—419 Main street, Winnipeg. Retail—307 Main street, Winnipeg, and opposite post office, Portage la Prairie.

HOTELS.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick building in Edmonton. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Good stabling in connection. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

PALACE HOTEL, City of Saskatchewan. The best and most comfortable hotel building in the North-West. First-class accommodation for travellers. Good stabling attached. P. HEIMINCK, Proprietor.

EDMONTON HOTEL, the pioneer house of entertainment west of Portage la Prairie. An extensive addition has been made to this establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS Proprietor.

CHURCHES.

METHODIST CHURCH OF CANADA.—D. C. Sanderson, Pastor. Hours of service, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath School, 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and lecture, Wednesday evening at 7 p.m.

ST. JOACHIM'S, R. C. CHURCH, Edmonton.—Mass at 10 a.m. every Sunday. Sermon in English and Cree. Evening prayers at 6.30, with lecture in points of Catholic doctrine. C. SCOLLEN, O.M.I.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND—All Saints.—Incumbent, Rev. Canon Newton, Ph. Doc. Services on Sundays at 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. Indian service at the close of the afternoon service. Residence at the Hermitage. Members of the church coming to Edmonton are invited to call on the clergyman.

EDMONTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Pastor—the Rev. Andrew B. Baird, M.A., B.D. Sabbath services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Sabbath school at 2.30 p.m. Prayer meeting and meeting for the practice of sacred music on Friday evening at 7.30. The usual Sabbath morning service will be interrupted by Mr. Baird's monthly visit to Fort Saskatchewan, on Feb. 4th.

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER BY LUKE KELLY,

MAIN STREET, EDMONTON.

Having secured the services of a first-class workman, I am prepared to fill orders for all kinds of fine and coarse work. A perfect fit guaranteed. Repairing promptly executed.

LUKE KELLY.

LOTS FOR SALE

IN THE

CITY OF SASKATCHEWAN.

1,000 LOTS FOR SALE ON THE HEIMINCK ESTATE, OPPOSITE FORT SASKATCHEWAN.

This estate has been subdivided into town lots by W. Beatty, D.L.S., and the plans are now on view at the Palace Hotel, City of Saskatchewan.

Parties wishing to secure lots on this desirable property, situated on the north side of the North Saskatchewan river, at the proposed railway crossing, have now a most favorable opportunity of doing so.

TERMS.—All sales less than One Hundred Dollars, cash; One Hundred Dollars and upwards, half cash, balance in six months with interest at eight per cent. per annum.

P. HEIMINCK.

SASKATCHEWAN CITY, N.W.T.

460 LOTS FOR SALE

ON THE LAMOREAUX AND MACDONALD ESTATE, OPPOSITE FORT SASKATCHEWAN,

Being the east half of the original Lamoreaux Brothers' claim, taken nine years ago, the first located in that vicinity.

Parties desiring to secure lots on this property can see plans and acquire all information regarding it at the office of W. S. Robertson, Edmonton, or of F. Lamoreaux on the property, or of A. MacDonald, Winnipeg.

Sales at Edmonton and Saskatchewan City will continue for sixty days, after which time the balance will be offered for sale in Winnipeg only.

LAMOREAUX & MACDONALD.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S FARMING LANDS

FOR SALE IN MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

The Hudson's Bay Company own 7,000,000 acres in the Great Fertile Belt, and now offer for sale

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES

already surveyed by the Government of Canada.

Town lots also for sale in Winnipeg, West Lynne, Rat Portage, Portage la Prairie, Gochan and Edmonton, N.W.T.

The above will be disposed of at reasonable prices and on easy terms of payment.

Full information in regard to these lands will be given at the office of the Company in Winnipeg and Montreal.

C. J. BRYDGES, Land Commissioner.

LOCAL.

There is more gaubling in town than the letter of the law calls for.

It is reported from Battleford that the mail now due at Humboldt is the first of the weekly service. The contract price is \$50.00.

The Indians have been driven out of their old camping ground on the H. H. Co. reserve and have removed to the flat. The thrilling sound of the tum-tum are not heard so plainly now.

The Sunday school of the Methodist church received by the last mail a quantity of papers, tickets, cards, &c., being a Christmas present to the school from the Methodist Sunday school, Inglewood, Ont. The promoter of the gift was Mr. T. S. Edwards, superintendent of the school.

The prices paid for fur at Edmonton are about as follows: Black bear \$10 to \$15, cinnamon bear \$6 to \$8, cubs \$2 to \$5; dark beaver \$1.50 to \$2.50 per pound, light beaver 50c to \$1; winter rats 6c to 10c, spring rats 8c to 12c; coyote 75c to \$1.25, large wolf \$1.50 to \$2; lynx \$1.50 to \$2; mink 50c to 75c; martin \$3 to \$5; large otter \$7 to \$10, medium \$3 to \$5; fisher \$10 to \$15; skunk 75c to \$1; badger 50c to 75c; wolverine \$2 to \$5.

Mr. W. E. TRAILB through with him from Slave lake samples of wheat and barley grown at the H. H. Co. post there last year. The barley was not quite ripe, as it was only sown on the 20th of June, and the grain had not filled out. The wheat had been sown earlier, but still not quite early enough. The grain was very large, but was a little shrivelled by having been cut too green. All the garden vegetables tried did well. The country around the shores of the lake sometimes is affected by June frosts, but the heat retained by such a large body of water keeps off frost in the fall as late or later than at Edmonton.

It is generally supposed that in this northern country where the winter is very cold that it is also clear. This is not always so. After about forty degrees below zero are reached at night the valleys of the river and all low places are filled with mist, which rises as the sun rises and spreads over the country until the heat of the sun becomes strong enough to disperse it altogether. Where this mist lies the cold is greater than where it does not. Of course when the cold is so intense the air is perfectly still. In the summer nights a similar mist always lies on the low grounds. No doubt this mist is to a great extent, the cause of the peculiarly rank vegetation of this district.

SOME time since, Mr. A. Taylor, telegraph operator, sent specimens of the giant rye, or goose wheat, which has been grown here for some years past in small quantities, to different agricultural papers asking for the botanical as well as the common name of the grain. The Prairie Farmer was the only one to answer. They sent the specimen to the United States government botanist at Washington, who gave the botanical name as *Prideum P. latifolium*, and Polish wheat as the accepted English name. It has been grown in small quantities in different parts of the western states under the name of wild goose wheat, but does not appear to have come into general favor. The grain is very large—nearly half an inch long—and as hard as flint. It has very little bran, yielding fifty pounds of flour to the bushel, but millers object to grinding it on account of its hardness. The straw grows very long and also the heads, but there are very few grains—no more than twenty-five or thirty—to a head. It does not give a large yield per acre, and does not ripen early enough in unfavorable seasons. It has no commercial value at present.

To the Editor of the BULLETIN.

Sir.—Being fully aware that I risk a storm of abuse and incur harsh criticisms, for which I do not care, in venturing an opinion on the recent trial of the boys Wright and McDonald for desertion of employment, nevertheless, I am impelled to do so from a sense of duty. After a careful perusal of masters and servant act, as laid down in the North-West ordinances, and collation of opinion from good authorities, I believe the sentence of the court was excessive and unfair. These defenceless boys being totally ignorant of the intricacies of law and unacquainted with the routine of defence very naturally shrink from that boldness of assertion which persons of experience in a like position could utilize with such good effect. For these simple reasons they were an easy prey to the prosecuting counsel, as well as the major part of that profession who ins et verba loquuntur, they expected no quarter and were not disappointed. In this country, where all are equal and none greater than the other, where, as a rule, social distinction is not made between master and servant, let us, by all means, aim to represent British fair play, together with a liberal and liberal enforcement of our laws. I have thus briefly and carefully alluded to this matter, avoiding minutiae, trusting that I shall never have occasion to use my feeble pen for a like purpose whether for brother or any one else.

J. M. WATSON.

Edmonton, Jan. 12, 1883.

GENERAL NEWS.

It is proposed to construct a ship canal across the isthmus of Delaware.

Senator Thibault has become a member of the Canada Pacific syndicate.

The first edition of the Daily Evening Sun appeared in Brandon, November 3rd.

Wolverines have killed 400 worth of sheep in the northern district of Queen's county, N. S., this season.

E. B. Eddy has got his match factory in operation again, the other buildings destroyed will be rebuilt at once.

A woman suffrage amendment to the constitution of the state of Nebraska was defeated on November 9th by 20,000 majority.

The Princess Louise will probably remain in the United States for the winter, as a warm climate is necessary to her health. Canada does not agree with her.

A fire company has been organized in Regina. The water for extinguishing fires will be brought from the river and placed in tanks to be used when required.

The recent measures to suppress polygamy in Utah have been assailed with Mormonism at a meeting of the high priests, with their compelling every priest and bishop to marry more than one wife or resign.

Sir Hugh Allan died at Edinburgh, Scotland, on December 9th, of heart disease. He was born in Saltcoats, Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1810, and was 72 years of age at the time of his death. The firm of which he was a member is the largest steamboat company in the world.

The workers in the American steel mills, protected about 100 per cent. have just been delighted by the announcement that their wages are to be reduced 20 per cent. Wanted by the same workers, but they do not get it, a reduction to the same extent in the cost of living.

The Herald says: "The people of Battleford have always regarded with Edmonton in her progress and prosperity; they have no jaundiced feeling against any other settlement nor envy at their prosperity. Hoar, hear! just stick to that. It is the most creditable and in the end the most profitable course."

The following is the "Witness" report of the Montreal fur market: "Fur prices are wanted, and the demand for all kinds of furs, with the exception of mink and martin, is good. Fox is quoted at \$1.25, mink \$1, martin \$1, otter \$1, beaver is in good demand at from \$2 to \$2.50, badger \$4.00 to \$5.00 for small, and \$8.00 to \$10 for large. Lynx \$2.00 to \$2.50."

In Regina a telephone wire is being placed from the residence of Mr. Dewdney to the C. P. R. station also from the station to the town offices of the mounted police and the Royal Hotel. A well has been sunk about seventy feet deep in front of the Lt. Governor's house and a fair supply of water obtained. The C. P. R. well near the station is now about 220 feet deep but no indications of water. It is the intention of the company to bore 600 feet unless a sufficient supply is sooner reached.

Herald, Dec. 9, and 23.—The temporary bridge across the Battle river was removed on the 29th of November. A ferry scow will be put on the south branch at the elbow; by this route Battleford will be within two hundred miles of the railway. Most of the Indians who went from Qu'Appelle to Cypress accepted their annuities on getting there. The threshing machine is still busy. The Finlayson Brothers got 40 bushels of wheat and barley and over 50 of oats to the acre. Mr. Ellis, D.L.S., passed through town on his way to Pitt to work under instructions of Mr. Abrey. The winter so far has not been as severe as usual.

Prince Albert Times, Nov. 22, 29 and Dec. 6.—The new mill owned by Messrs. T. McKay, C. Blair, and Captain Hughes commenced work on the 21st of November, capacity 120 sacks per day. E. Flood & Co. have opened a banking house. A new railway company for the Prince Albert line being organized to run from Wood Mountain, through Capel, on the C.P.R., via Jumping creek, crossing Pt. Qu'Appelle through to Prince Albert. The following are the names of a few of the leading men interested:—Major Walsh, Col. Jarvis, S. B. Caswell, Mr. Jackson, Col. McDonald, Arch. McNeill, Geo. Kirkpatrick, M.P., Mr. Hartz, president of the locomotive company, Kingston, Geo. Laidlaw, (president of the Credit Valley railway), W. B. Scarr, J. O. Davis, Col. Sprague is president of the curling club. Mr. Charles Levey of the North-West mining company has gone east to consult with directors on the subject of procuring additional apparatus for dredging gold in the river; the company has machinery now lying at Cumberland, will build a barge this winter and commence work in the spring. The grain mills are working day and night. The town of Kinsdale, Carrol river, is on the market. Grain jumping has started in real earnest. More snow has already fallen than during the whole of last winter. The town is supplied with 2,000 gallons of coal oil for this winter.

The Saskatchewan Herald says, editorially: "Mr. Dewdney has gone to Ottawa, where he will remain until the close of the coming session of parliament, his presence being deemed necessary to give advice on matters relating to Indian affairs and the territories generally, on which legislation is proposed." This is evidently "brit sarkastik."

The Prince Albert Times contains a notice for the incorporation of the Saskatchewan and Hudson's bay railway company, to run a line from Prince Albert to Churchill, and another for the incorporation of the Prince Albert and Churchill river railway company to connect the same points. Why can't we get up an Edmonton, Equatorial & North Pole railroad company? Might as well be out of the world as out of the fashion.

An Ottawa paper has the following item of news: "The belief that the new lieutenant governor of Manitoba, Mr. Aikens, will be instructed to withhold his assent from the vetoed railway bills, if they should again be passed, gains ground. It is pointed out that this would be a much better and more constitutional way for Sir John A. Macdonald to get over the difficulty in Manitoba. The right of the lieutenant governor to withhold his assent from any measure is unquestionable, and he would have to obey instructions from Ottawa just as the governor-general would be bound to obey instructions from Her Majesty."

METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, 12th January, 1883. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	39	-32
Sunday,	40	-29
Monday,	40	-25
Tuesday,	39	26
Wednesday,	42	24
Thursday,	41	24
Friday,	5	-10

Barometer falling, 27.650.

POCKET DIARIES FOR 1883 at FRANK OLIVER'S.

ALL PARTIES who have engaged to take the BULLETIN at the Helmick estate, City of Saskatchewan, are requested to forward their arrangements before the 15th of January. P. HELMICK.

\$10.00 REWARD.—Strayed or stolen from C. D. McQuigall's stable, on the 10th December, a five-year-old bay mare, branded NB on shoulder and flank; had halter and short line on head. Was formerly owned by any person bringing the said mare to the undersigned, or a reward of \$5.00 will be paid for any information leading to the recovery of same. J. A. MITCHELL, Indian office, Edmonton, Jan. 4th, 1883.

WAREHOUSING

AT

FORT QU'APPELLE.

The undersigned, having ample accommodation, are prepared to receive goods at Capel station (Troy) and freight to, and store at, Fort Qu'Appelle, (until sent for) at reasonable rates.

MERCHANTS AND DEALERS

Will save the excessive charges for storage at the track, owing to lack of accommodation. Personal attention by members of the firm in receiving goods at track.

GRUNDY BROS. & CO.,

Fort Qu'Appelle.

NORRIS & CAREY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS

Have now on hand and will keep in stock complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES

BOOTS AND SHOES

HARDWARE TO ARRIVE SHORTLY.

Having traded in this country for many years, the firm feel confident that they can supply the goods the people want, and will do so at the

LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

HORSES AND CATTLE bought, sold and exchanged.

New store on St. Albert road, next building to the H. B. Co's fort.

NORRIS & CAREY.

BROWN & CURRY,

Have now on route and to arrive shortly a large outfit of goods comprising

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

GENTS FURNISHINGS,

SMALL WARES,

all personally selected in the best houses of Montreal, Toronto and elsewhere, and of the best quality obtainable.

Also to arrive by freighters from the end of the track a full stock of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

CROCKERY

PATENT MEDICINES.

BOOTS AND SHOES

BROWN & CURRY.